"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

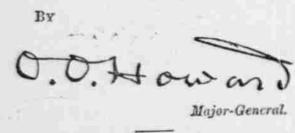
Masterly Monographs From a Trench-

TIME A CONDENSER

Johnston's Choice of a Battle-Ground and Napoleonic Boldness.

SHERMAN'S PART.

Rapid Progress and Surmounting of Extraordinary Obstacles.



IV.-ADAIRSVILLE.

yet, a little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from public mind. Certainly, new conflicts among the nations will little by little drive ours more and more

into obscurity, or into small historic

corners. Eventually something like the following will probably be the conden-"From 1861 to 1865 an effort was made by Jefferson Davis and others associated with him to divide the States and form a Southern Confederacy. War resulted, and the National Government, under the leadership of President Lincoln, aided by his General-in-Chief, U.

was maintained." These thoughts have arisen from observing the very little compass which our next battle, Adairsville, has secured, even in the report of our beloved chieftain, Gen. Sherman. It is but a para-

S. Grant, after a severe struggle, was

victorious. Thus the National Union

graph, namely: "Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day (the 17th of May, 1864,) Gen. Newton's Division, in the advance, had a pretty sharp encounter with his rearguard, but the next morning he was gone."

Sherman in his Memoirs was not quite so brief. He gave the date as the 17th of May, and represented that our head of column

ENCOUNTERED THE REAR-GUARD of the Confederate army near Adairsville, and "toward evening." He him-



GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.

himself drew the first fire of the enemy's ville, and perhaps 10 or 11 miles disbattery: "A shell passed through the tant. group of staff-officers, and burst beyond, Gen. Thomas, about the same time as which scattered us promptly."

who were there and more immediately took up a direct pursuit. The railroad engaged. Of course, it was not a very bridge over the Oostanaula had been great battle-not a general engagement. partly burned, but a rough floating It began with Newton's Division on our | bridge was quickly made from the timside, and doubtless with Johnston's bers and planking at hand. rear-guard on his side, but considerably My corps, the Fourth, led in this purmore than those two divisions were suit; we also, just after McPherson's skirdrawn into a severe conflict before the mish, began to exchange shots with Johndarkness shut down upon us and stopped ston's rear-guard, therefore making dur-

further proceedings. ston, the Confederate commander, we of the Southern army, represented that see that "the Southern army crossed the | "the Yankees followed our army close-Oostanaula about midnight, 15th-16th ly, and pressed us all day (this was that of May." It then went on to Calhoun, same 16th), but Stewart's Division has but seven miles distant. The 17th it kept them at bay so far. This evening marched eight miles, to Adairsville, by there was sharp fighting on our right, 8 o'clock a. m.; remained there till next but I have not learned what it was tinued further into the night, gradually morning, the 18th. This was the order caused from. Our present position is diminished to a fitful and irregular fire we received word from our Commissaries of events as I believed at the time, and around Calhoun, but the chances are of then reported that Johnston had taken that we will continue our retreat to | NERVOUS MEN ON THE PICKET-LINE. a strong position at Adairsville, had Adairsville to-morrow."

his whole army was present while the evening entertainment was going on.

ated amid quite extensive cultivated fields, where wheat, corn, and cotton were habitually raised in considerable | Calhoun. quantity. The village had at one time numbered perhaps 200 souls. It had a manufactory of arms, machine shops, a

be to invite a general action, was a large came up abreast along the railroad. farm, where the cotton-gins and presses

Re-aca, thought, but I do not deem the us with all arms of the service. opinion weil founded, that

THE STUBBORN BATTLE

necessarily complete, nor always reliable.

IT NOT A the field of Adairsville, with the entire force strong enough to spring the trap little wonderful how | Confederate force in position, in rear of and take care of itself. time condenses his that town, facing northward, having at tary? It diminishes least the infantry and artillery of Hood ance increased. Gen. Wood, across the in its proportions and Hardee in place, and, I may add, railway, kept extending his skirmishlike ranges of covered by a strong skirmish-line, and line and strengthening it till it abutted mountains from also the entire corps of Polk in reserve, against the enemy's main line west of which you are re- let us turn back the dial, and return to Adairsville. Gen. Newton, east of Wood, ceding. Our great Sherman's army as it was crossing the did the same, deploying farther and conflict is called Oostanaula, and see, if we can, what it farther to the left, doubling his advance-The War, and to did and what resulted from its doings.

some extent, especi- Instantly when my report at Resaca ally among those that Newton occupied the abandoned



GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

ion of Gen. Jeff C. Davis was hurried down the Oostanaula valley, keeping on the right bank of the river, to support the cavalry, and, if possible, seize Rome and hold it.

Two bridges were already laid and in good order at Lay's Ferry. Sweeny's Division, as we have previously seen, was across the river, so that at once Mc-Pherson began his movement; i. e., to cross over the remainder of his command, the Sixteenth Corps, under Dodge, having the advance, and Logan with the Fifteenth following closely, and then push on southward, endeavoring to overtake the retreating foe. A few miles out, not far from Calhoun, Mc-Pherson's skirmishers encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish speedily followed, in which the Second Brigade, Second Division of Dodge's Corps came under the

SUDDENLY-DEVELOPED FIRE. lost 52 men, and among the mortally wounded was Col. Burke, of the 66th Ill. The Colonel lingered until the

says, "giving sacrifice of a valuable next morning. life to his country." to cause McPherson to develop his lines, | tantamount to a line-of-battle." go into position, and get ready for ac-

manding his attention. Finding the enemy gone from his The sun went down upon this noisy, un- the battle of Adairsville. self was with the advance, and from the front the next morning, McPherson con- usual and bloody conflict, where probbelieves that the party grouped about |--which is about due west of Adairs- till the morning.

McPherson, a little east of McPherson. Even this seems a little meager to us with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps,

ing the 16th but slow progress. A Confed-By observing the notes of Gen. John- erate newspaper correspondent, speaking

Stewart's Division constituted Johnston's ville were at least 200 killed and 10th and the 19th of May which I had rear-guard, which we were so closely wounded. Adairsville was a small village situ- following. The severe skirmish of the

I WAS NEAR NEWTON.

ed. Confederate Stewart's rear-guard Capt. Conyngham, whom we met at division, in its checks and stops, bothered

places, would set up and defend two guard his artillery and trains that he with railroad ties, fence-rails, logs, or was obliged to load upon the cars at the | poles at hand. These temporary covers depot. He has further given but two | were usually put up near the edge of corps (Hood's and Hardee's), which timber, so as to force us to cross an open were deployed and intrenched against field in their front. And we were comour advance. He probably obtained pelled to encounter these traps every his information from the prisoners who half or three-quarters of a mile. Of fell into our hands, an information not | course this manuvering forced us every time to halt and deploy at least a bri-Now, considering that we have located | gade, and also to send out a flanking

As we neared Adairsville the resist-

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Newton's men, rushing into a grove of concerned in it who trenches of the enemy at dawn of the trees, brought out from the Confederates are still living, its 16th of May reached Sherman, he or- a heavy fire. It was a little later than this actors are still dered pursuit. One division of our cav- when Gen. Sherman came riding up with known and recog- alry, under Garrard, was scouted off his staff and escort and led off to the nized by name; toward Rome, so now the infantry divis- highest ground. There he was observing with his fieldglass, when he drew the fire of a battery.

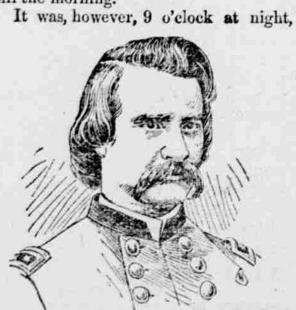
I also recall another episode which occurred about this time. The skirmishing on both sides had grown into brisk and rapid firing, just as I was approaching Gen. Newton and his staff. Our group, so large, attracted attention. A hostile battery of several guns was turned upon our ground. The shells began to burst over our heads at our right and

RATHER CLOSE PROXIMITY for comfort. One of them disabled the

horse of Col. T. J. Morgan, and put Col Fullerton, my Adjutant-General, who was mounted, upon his feet; two Orderlies' horses were disabled, and still another horse belonging to the Headquarters cavalry company was crippled. One piece of shell in the air slightly wounded Capt. Bliss, of Gen. Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from his shoulder.

It being now evident, as there was fighting along the front of two divisions,-that is, along their skirmish-lines, which had been increased and reinforced,-that the Confederates had made a strong stand here at Adairsville. And haste to bring up my reserves for a de-

Quite promptly, though, the columns | pectively fatal day had dawned. were in motion; but as soon as the In a few minutes that command had offensive. He instructed me further to that, as they fought mainly behind next day, when he died, thus, our record general engagement till daylight the marks: "A rebel regiment was cap-



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN. and very dark, before we could disenan occasional boom of a battery, con-

The losses, I am sorry to say, in my coffee, hard bread, and bacon.

During the night the Fourteenth to our men to gain so much ground and evening was a brief one between Stan- Corps came in close support, and Mc- make such rapid progress. Though, we ley's Division and Johnston's line at Pherson moved from McGuire's so much confess, the cost was very great. For toward Adairsville as to connect with our hospitals were fast filling up with Early next day (the 17th) our column, Thomas's right flank. But no general poor fellows who could accompany us passing the enemy's empty works at action here. For the next morning at no farther, and we were leaving our Calhoun, continued the march, Newton's dawn, the 18th of May, we found that dead at every railroad station. It is they few stores, and at least one moderate Division on the lead, starting at half- Johnston had made another clean re- who have been gathered into that large past 5, followed by Stanley's. Newton treat. The reason for it we will find by army which have since filled up the The ground Johnston had selected for followed the Adairsville wagon-road, taking the map and following the move- National Cemetery at Chattanooga. which to hold us in check, and it might | while Wood, a little farther to the right, | ment of Sherman's left column. This | Thus we notice from Tunnel Hill to because our new bridge at Resaca had relied upon as impregnable against any

same hour with us, was obliged to make | Snake Creek Gap, and the Oostanaula,



GEN. JOHN B. HOOD, C. S. A.

rivers instead of one, to wit, the Connasauga and the Coosawattee. Schofield laid his bridges at Fite's and Field's Crossings. I believe that Stoneman's cavalry, then with Schofield, and also that of Edwin McCook and Kilpatrick, were able to ford the rivers.

As soon as practicable the left formed two columns, consisting of Cox's Twentythird Corps, with the cavalry for the left one on the outer flank, and Hooker's coming up between my corps and Schofield's. Johnston heard during the night, by reports from his active cavalry scouts, that Hooker and Schofield were beyond his right and aiming for Cassville, thus threatening the Allatoona Bridge, his main crossing of the next river, the Etowah. He knew, too, that McPherson, as we noticed, had already turned his position on the other flank, and was resting between McGuire's Crossroads and Adairsville, and he also had tidings that a division of cavalry, supported by infantry, was much farther west in the immediate vicinity of Rome, a town still further south, and that his column was likely to

CARRY THE WEAK FORTS

there by assault, and so swoop up his foundries and important mills. Surely is that army?" things were not favorable for a long delay at Adairsville. Certainly, unless Confederate movements. I told you, we were prepared for battle. So I made | the Confederate commander was prepared to take the immediate offensive cided assault. It always requires, how- against Thomas at dawn in the morning, ever, equipped and supplied, time to his Confederate army would be before get an attacking column in readiness for many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the pros-

Judging by Confederate accounts, I vigorous movement was inaugurated, am inclined to think that there was no Gen. Thomas, then by my side, said to complete report of losses on the part of me that it was too near night to take the | the enemy. Gen. Johnston intimates | frightened at this, and ran to the house simply do what was needed to hold my breastworks at Resaca, the loss of the position, and postpone, if possible, (that | Confederates, compared with ours, was | is, if the Confederates would agree,) any not large. One who was present retured by Howard, and a few vagabond I had been treated very cavalierly by My war notes here say: "Yet a real pickets were picked up in various the young people, and that my courtesy Confederate Johnston did not long engagement was going on, since both places." Another declares that, besides met only with rebuff. delay in front of McPherson, and yet parties continued to reinforce the skir- the wounded, "prisoners (Confederate) he was there a sufficient length of time mish lines until they (the lines) were at the hour I write, 9 a. m., May 16, are being brought in by hundreds," and One battery of artillery drew another | further, the number of prisoners and de- nothing but a slight skirmish in their tion. The expected affair did not come into action. Our batteries one after serters, including many officers of the neighborhood, and the lovely house and off, for Johnston had other points de- another were quickly brought up, and Confederate line and staff, were in the other buildings near at hand, so prettil fired with their usual spirit and vigor. neighborhood of 4,000 at the close of ensconced beyond the green deeply in

All this show of success gave us in- dreaded army purposes. highest ground was endeavoring to catch tinued his movement down the river ably both parties, could they have had creased courage and hope. It should glimpses of his enemy. The General road to a point-McGuire's Crossroads their way, were really disposed to wait be noticed that our railroad man, Col. Wright, repairing the railways, was putting down new bridges with incredi- highly than I deserved. Possibly the ble rapidity. I had hardly left Dalton prejudice has given way to time and before his trains with bread, provender change, so that these namesakes of and ammunition were already in that Georgia might not now be willing to

little town. By the 16th of May, early in the morning, while skirmishing was still was never much delayed. Capt. (or federate forces had crossed the Etowah. Maj.) Van Dusen repaired the old broken line, and kept us constantly in communication with our depots and with Wash-

So that when, on the morning of the 18th we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederates | would be a grand, free, double balloon as-Then the rattling-musketry, with had the night before left behind, and PICKING UP A BEW STRAGGLERS IN GRAY COATS.

> at Resaca that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of

> > . .

column was Schofield's troops reinforced | Adairsville, Sherman, in less than 10 by Hooker's Twentieth Corps. Sher- days, had experienced pretty hard fightshowed that the cotton was the main Our progress was continually interrupt- man has sent Hooker to follow Schofield ing, but he had also overcome extraordiover the ferries that ran across the nary natural obstacles which, according branches of the Oostanaula above us, to writers in the Southern press, had been At intervals this rear-guard, at chosen | not sufficient capacity for all, and prob- enemy's approach, supported and deably, furthermore, to give greater fended as they were by the brave hosts made by Johnston at Adairsville was to or three barricaded lines, barricading strength to his left most flanking force. of Joe Johnston behind them—obstacles The left column, setting out at the such as Tunnel Hill, Taylor's Ridge, a wide detour eastward and to cross two | with its tributaries. True, the Confederate army was not yet much reduced in numbers, yet the spirit of the men, though not broken, was sensibly affected by Johnston's constant retreat.

On our side the officers and men at that period were happy, full of energy and confidence. The "door of Georgia,' so much talked of as an impregnable barrier, referred to Dalton and its natural defenses. This "door" was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open.

Gen. Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on the defensive, while under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front, and to the right and left of his army with

NAPOLEONIC BOLDNESS.

They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on toward the sea.

Now, near Adairsville, in a little nook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green; they appeared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach.

I accosted the one who had most self possession, and who had stepped out in

front of her companions. "Young lady, can you tell me whose residence this is?"

She answered curtly: "It belongs to Capt. Howard." "Ah, Capt. Howard. That is my name. My name is Howard. Perhaps

we are connections." She immediately replied: "We have re relations whatever North, sir"

I then teken Is Capt. Howard at

She replied, "No." "Where might he be?" ate army, where he ought to be."

our name is in the rebel army. Where "I don't know anything about the

sir, that I had no relations North." "Well, then, the blood of all the Howards does not run in your veins." At this time, turning to a staff officer, and within hearing of the group of

young ladies, I remarked, as the sound of skirmishing reached our ears: "That house will make an excellent

field hospital." The speaker and her companions were and appeared shortly after on the upper porch. Soon a middle-aged lady came hastily toward me, before we had left the premises, and besought me not to take her house for a hospital. I replied that

"Oh, sir," she said, "you must not mind those girls. They talk flippantly.' Fortunately for the family there was the grove of trees, were not used for the

I have since heard that this Georgia family has remembered my visit and has spoken highly of me, probably more sever themselves from all connection

with the multitudinous Howard family. After leaving this place we proceeded going on with the rear-guard of John- to Kingston, where Gen. Sherman had ston, across the Oostanaula, the scream of already established his Headquarters, our locomotive's whistle was heard be- and where they were to remain during hind us at Resaca. The telegraph, too, the few days' rest after Johnston's Con-

[To be continued.]

Sleeves for the Fat Lady. [Cincinnati Tribune.]

"Gentlemen," announced the orator of

the Greatest Ten Cent Road Show on Earth, "gentlemen, as you are well aware, our handbills and dodgers announced that there cension and parachute drop preliminary to the opening of the entertainment. I am compelled to say, gentlemen, that it has been unavoidably postponed. Owing to the hotel fire, our fat lady suffered the loss of road, which showed that there had been own statement, you did actually capture all her street and house dresses, and we a stand made there by our troops. were compelled to use the balloons for sleeves in the new dress she procured in a partially intrenched the place, and that This helps to show that Confederate corps resulting from this affair at Adairs- This was the third battle between the largest fat lady on the face of the globe." great hurry. Step right in and see the

passed over. It was, indeed, inspiriting | WILIY

Historic Day of the Rebellion.

Helped to Make the Most Wonderful

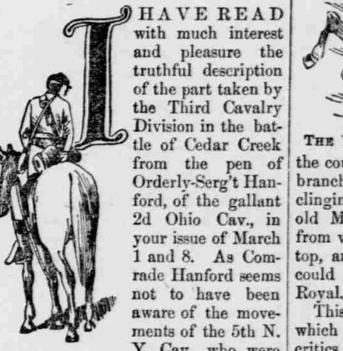
WATCHING THE RIGHT. Following Custer in a Mad was a dense bank of fog that lay along

THE FINAL CHARGE,

Rush to the Front.

the Cavalry Brought Back the Guns.

BY F. S. DICKINSON, 5TH N. Y. CAV., CERES,

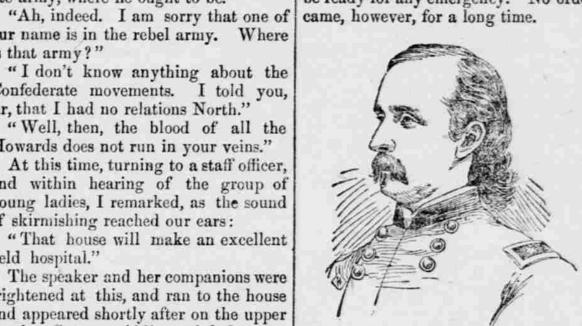


temporarily detached from the division almost entirely enveloped, but they soon on that great day of surprise, defeat and victory, it may not be uninteresting and commenced throwing shell, which to him and all other comrades who made it rather uncomfortable, but did helped to make the 19th of October, not attempt to advance their line in our 1864, the most wonderful historic day direction. of the rebellion.

manner in which the enemy approached | TIONAL TRIBUNE, I learned that some of our unapprehensive army encamped in Corps was encamped.

From force of habit attained from service the sound of the first guns was considered a sufficient command to

CAUSE EVERY MAN TO JUMP "Capt. Howard is with the Confeder- for his equipments, saddle his horse, and be ready for any emergency. No orders



GEN. CUSTER.

Our camp was near that of Gen. Custer's Headquarters. Custer and his staff were mounted nearly as soon as we were, and seemed to be waiting for orders and the return of one of the staff, but got them all back at night." And who had been sent to learn the trouble I further believe it would not have rewith the pickets in his own front. The flected any discredit upon yourselves, firing over on our left rapidly increased in your corps, or the army, if you had volume and distinctness, which indicated added another untold truth, and said: that the enemy was coming nearer. Our | "The cavalry brought our guns all camp, or bivouac, was on the west side, and very near the summit of a wooded ridge which lay nearly at right angles to Cedar Creek, and its position on the right flank of the Sixth Corps and a few rods from Gen. Custer's Head- fruits of this victory you can boast of quarters tents, which were near a dirt road running east and west across the ridge, the eastern trend terminating at Middletown, the rest of the division being in camp near by.

Gen. Custer, being very much concerned about the condition of things over in the vicinity of the pike and the Eighth Corps, gave orders to the Captain commanding battery to move out on the road and follow him, and to the 5th N. Y. Cav. to follow them. This was rather a lively job, as he started out at a gallop, which was continued until we were on the downward slope toward Middletown, when the speed was increased to a sharp run. Along the road there were indications that the

INFANTRY HAD FALLEN BACK in a northern direction across this road, Gen. Ramseur, and 45 of the 48 pieces and at one point a few dead soldiers of of artillery taken from the enemy on a Maine regiment lay by the side of a that day," * * stone wall that skirted the side of the

But there were no live men of either No one blames you for not doing more. side to be seen as we made our mad rush down the gentle incline toward the

pike. Nearly all our attention was required to guide our horses safely over the rough and stony road.

We reached the pike just north of Middletown, where the section of artillery we were following swung into position and commenced throwing shell at the enemy, who were just visible at the outskirts of the little town. While this was being done we were taking position for the support of our guns. Here we had an opportunity of looking around. The sun was just making its appearance in the east. To the south and southwest



THE YELL OF OUR BOYS WAS HEARD. the course of Cedar Creek and the north Orderly-Serg't Han- branch of the Shenandoah River and ford, of the gallant | clinging to the base of the bold front of 2d Ohio Cav., in old Massanutton Mountain, hiding it your issue of March | from view, except a small portion of the 1 and 8. As Com- top, and extending as far as the eve rade Hanford seems | could reach in the direction of Front

This is my recollection of the fog. ments of the 5th N. which has caused so much talk among Y. Cav., who were critics of this battle. The enemy were saw us, and ran a battery into position

It was evident that our army had It will not be necessary at this time | gone to the rear, and many years later, to mention the skillful and stealthy through the controversies in THE NA-

OUR DIVISION HAD BEEN SENT BACK fancied security along the north bank to try to persuade some of the infantry of Cedar Creek. The Third Cavalry that it was not necessary to run any Division was in position to watch the farther, and that there was a line of right flank of the army, and picketing cavalry between them and the rebels; along Cedar Creek to the right of the but all arguments were apparently of Sixth Corps. When the firing com- no avail. They had very little confimenced on our pickets, at about 4 dence in the veracity of a cavalryman o'clock in the morning, it was immedianyhow. Yet it may have had a very ately followed by a tremendous uproar important bearing on the influence that away over on our left, where the Eighth Gen. Sheridan was able to exert when he shouted those historical words, "Face the other way, boys," set the army in motion in the opposite direction, and restored confidence to those regiments

and brigades who were so badly pulverized earlier in the day. We knew nothing at the time of the extent of the disaster that had befallen the army before daylight, but a little later we learned with much sorrow and regret of the surprise and defeat of that grand old Eighth Corps, who had won brilliant honors on so many bloody fields. They had sustained a greater loss than either the Sixth or Nineteenth Corps in artillery, besides losing all

their camp equipage, through no fault of theirs, as all believed at the time. These controversies between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps have been a source of a great amount of amusement to us cavalrymen in years past. We are getting older now, and perhaps a little more sensitive; or, rather, we are coming to a more realizing sense of the needs of preserving

OUR OWN SHARE OF THE HONORS

of getting those guns back. Now, I believe the writers of those articles referred to tell the truth when they say: "We lost our guns in the morning, back at night."

I shall quote from Gen. Custer's congratulatory order to his division, dated Middle Military Division, Oct. 21, 1864: * * * "Among the substantial



A FEW DEAD SOLDIERS. having captured five battle-flags, a large number of prisoners, including Maj .-

So, you see, according to Gen. Custer's three of those guns. You did well.

It has not been my fortune to meet a (Continued on second page.)